

Stunt points makes it our duty to defer our entrance into the place, which presents the spectacle of an immense conflagration.

"Closely pressed by our fire Prince Gorchakov has demanded an armistice to carry away the remainder of the wounded near Fort St. Paul.

"The bridge, as a precautionary measure, has been broken down by his orders.

"I am collecting the remains of our losses, and you shall have them as soon as ready.

"All goes on well.

"We are vigilant on the Chernaya."

PARIS, Monday—10 P. M.
A dispatch from Gen. Della Marmora announces that in the night which followed the capture of the Malakoff the Russians retired, burning the town, destroying the buildings, and sinking their last ships.

It was Gen. Bosquet's corps d'armee which captured the Malakoff.

The *Moniteur*, Sept. 11, publishes Gen. Pelissier's dispatches.

It also announces that the Minister of War has received the following telegraphic dispatch from Vice-Admiral Bruat:

"CRIMEA, Sept. 9, 10:15 A. M.

"The assault upon the Malakoff Tower was made yesterday at noon, and later on the Great Redan and on the Central Bastion.

"A gale from the north kept the ships at anchor.

"The mortar-boats, to be enabled to fire, were obliged to enter Streletska Bay.

"They fired 600 shells against the Quarantine Bastion and Fort Alexander.

"The six English mortar-boats, also at anchor in Streletska Bay, fired about the same number of shells.

"Last night violent explosions and vast conflagrations made us suppose that the Russians were evacuating the town.

"To-day we ascertained that the Russian vessels had been sunk.

"The bridge was covered with troops retreating to the north side.

"After 8 o'clock the bridge was destroyed.

"Only a few steamers remain in the port, anchored near Fort Catherine.

"I approached this morning the Quarantine batteries on board the *Brandon*, and ascertained myself that they are now evacuated.

"They have just blown up.

"Our soldiers have left their trenches and spread themselves in isolated groups on the ramparts of the town, which appears to be completely abandoned."

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 10—7 A. M.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of War has just received the following dispatch, dated Yarna, Sept. 9, 3:35 A. M.:

"The assault on the Malakoff was made (yesterday) at noon.

"Its redoubts and the Redan of Carreing Bay were carried by storm by our brave soldiers with admirable intrepidity, to the shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur!'"

"We immediately occupied ourselves in lodging ourselves there.

"We succeeded in doing so at Malakoff.

"The Redan of Carreing Bay was not tenable, owing to the heavy fire of artillery which was poured upon the first occupiers of that work. Our solid installation at Malakoff cannot fall soon to make it surrender, as also the Redan, of which our brave allies carried the silent with their usual vigor. But, as was the case at the Redan of Carreing Bay, they were obliged to give way before the enemy's artillery and powerful reserves.

"On beholding our eagles floating on the Malakoff, Gen. De Salles made two attacks on the Central Bastion.

"They did not succeed.

"Our troops returned to their trenches.

"Our losses are serious, and I cannot yet send a precise return.

"They are amply compensated for, as the capture of the Malakoff is a success the consequences of which are immense."

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

The French Minister of the Marine has received from Vice-Admiral Bruat the following dispatch:

"THE CRIMEA, Sept. 6.

"Captain Huclat de Clair, of the *Millan*, announced to me that the *Millan* and the *Caton* have destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, between Temniak and Dolga, forty-three fishing establishments, one hundred and twenty-seven boats, several thousand nets, tar, salt, and an immense number of barrels; four fishing establishments have alone escaped destruction, the shallowness of the water having prevented our vessels from approaching them. The damage done to the enemy may be estimated at several millions of francs. The fisheries in the Sea of Azoff create a considerable traffic, which extends as far as Poland. The destruction now effected will render that traffic impossible this year.

"Commander Cloué of the *Brandon* has joined Commander Osborne of the *Vesuvius*, for the purpose of ascending the Gulf of Oukliouk with boats, and burning the stores of fodder collected on that coast. All the commanders of our vessels speak highly of the excellent relations existing between them and Capt. Osborne."

"GEN. PELISSIER TO THE MINISTER-OF-WAR."

"REDOUBT BRANCON, Sept. 9—3 A. M.

"Karabelina and the south part of Sevastopol no longer exist. The enemy, seeing our solid occupation at Malakoff, decided on evacuating the place after having laid it in ruins, and blown up, by mining, almost all the defenses. Having passed the night in the midst of my troops, I can assure you that all has been blown up, and from what I have been enabled to see it must be the same in front of our attacks on the left. This immense success does the greatest honor to our troops. I will give you the details of our losses of the day, which, after so many obstinate combats, cannot be otherwise than serious. To-morrow I shall be able to give you exactly the result of this great day, of which Generals Bosquet and MacMahon have in great part the honor. All is quiet on the Chernaya. We are keeping a look-out there."

"The garrisons of the Invalides will, no doubt, fire a grand salute to-morrow morning."

FROM THE WAR—BY THE AMERICA.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM MALAKOFF.]

"The news by the America adds but little to the detail of the fall of Sevastopol [given in full below], as brought by the Washington. All these details are, however, entirely confirmed. The following, however, is in respect to the sailing of the Washington:

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SIMPSON.

CRIMEA, Sept. 10—11 P. M.

I am, to-day, Sevastopol and its lines of defense. The mind cannot form an exact picture of our victory—the full extent of it can only be understood by an examination of the place itself. The multiplicity of works of defense, and the material means applied thereto, exceed by far anything seen in the history of the war. The capture of the Malakoff has placed in the hands of the Allies a large amount of material and immense establishments, the importance of which it is not possible to state exactly. To-morrow the Allied troops will occupy the Karabelina and the town, and under their protection an Anglo-French command will be occupied with making out a return of the material abandoned to us by the enemy. The evacuation of our soldiers is very great.

Sept. 12—The enemy has destroyed the remainder of his fleet. No thing remains afloat.

The Allies are hastening preparations in case of Gorchakov attempting to reach Percepok or unite with Liprandi.

LOSSES OF THE ALLIES.

The London *Post* says the English loss in the assault on the Redan was five to six hundred killed and four-

teen hundred wounded, including one hundred and forty-one officers.

The *Moniteur* says that up to the morning of the 11th 4,500 wounded, including 240 officers, had gone to the ambulances. The number of the dead was not ascertained, but it is probably about 2,600.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* writes that five French generals were killed, besides ten superior officers.

It is also affirmed that Generals McMahon and Fröcher have died from the effects of wounds, and that Gen. Bosquet is either killed or wounded.

Gen. Pelissier has been created Marshal of France, and Paris completely illuminated, on account of the victory.

A grand National Te Deum was celebrated at the Church of Notre Dame—the Emperor attending in person.

Queen Victoria has sent an address of thanks to her army and directs Gen. Simpson to congratulate Marshal Pelissier on his brilliant victory.

Throughout France and England the rejoicing is immense.

A Paris correspondent says Pelissier has telegraphed for instructions in case Gorchakov should seek to capitulate. The reply, as reported, is, in substance, that the Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and give up all the fortified places in the Crimea, including Odessa and all their munitions of war, without doing any previous damage thereto. But Gorchakov has not yet asked for terms.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE CASE.

The Russian paper, the *Brussels Nord*, says the resolution of Prince Gorchakov exhibits the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an inextricable position into which a false interpretation of a point of honor would have thrust her. The Russian army concentrated north of Sevastopol will henceforth have that unity of movement and action which until now it has wanted. The Sevastopol of the South is replaced by Sevastopol of the North—a formidable position, boasting with innumerable guns, which a compact army henceforward will defend. Impartial history will do justice to Prince Gorchakov, who, by making a momentary sacrifice and avoiding useless effusion of blood, has preserved for Russia an army trained to war by a struggle of a year's duration, and placed that army in a position which enables him to command the situation.

LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855—11 A. M.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says it is reported that 25,000 men have embarked at Balaklava for the north of Sevastopol; also that the Russians are in full retreat toward Percepok.

THE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

From *The London Times*, Sept. 11.

On Saturday, the 11th of September, within a few days of the anniversary of the landing of the Allied forces in the Crimea, and 316 days after the opening of the besieging batteries against Sevastopol, on the 17th of October, 1854, a final and victorious assault was made upon the southern part of the town. Before night the French flag waved in triumph upon the Malakoff Tower, which had fallen before the indomitable courage and perseverance of the assailants, and within a few hours more the Russian garrison had evacuated the Karabelina suburb and the southern portion of the fortress, setting fire to the town in many places, and then endeavoring to withdraw by a bridge across the harbor from this terrible scene of devastation and defeat. So fell Sevastopol.

The catastrophe surprises in horrible interest all the preceding scenes of this gigantic contest. The columns of the allied army, combined in a four-fold attack, struggled all day with the French troops, with a successful success against the principal points marked out for the assault. The extreme right of the French attack was directed against the work called the Little Redan, which was at first carried by the impetuosity of our Allies, though they were subsequently driven back by the force resistance of the Russians. The second and principal assault was made by the French, and determined by its full fate not only of the day but of the siege.

A third attack was made by the British forces on the Great Redan, and although we learn that the salient angle of this formidable work was at one moment occupied by our troops, it must be added that they were subsequently driven out of it by the fire of the Russian batteries which commanded it, and this check in some degree diminished the exultation which will be felt in this country at the triumphant termination of the siege.

The British forces, which were the fourth place, the Central Battery, but failed to establish themselves in the work. We have no doubt that every man who attacked the defense of Sevastopol on that eventful day fought with the same undiminished gallantry and the same determination to carry the place or perish in the attempt, and although the results of the several attacks were unequal, all were animated by the same spirit and contributed to the great result. The first prize of this glorious victory belongs of right to our gallant allies the French, since the Malakoff Tower, the key of the main assault, fell before the vigor of their attack, but, with all our admiration for the heroism of the French, we cannot but feel that the names of all those who carried the rugged defenses of Sevastopol deserve to stand side by side on one page, and no invidious distinctions shall sully or lessen their common renown.

The Russian on their side unquestionably defended the place with the utmost determination, and on more than one point they had the advantage over the besiegers. But it was the courage of desperation, for this effort was their last. No sooner were the outer works taken, which laid the town and the port at the mercy of the allied forces, than the most desperate and bloody struggle followed. The Russian batteries, sunk or destroyed, either by the fire of the allied batteries or by the orders of the Russian authorities.

Such was the fate of the Russian Black Sea fleet, on which the Imperial Government had expended incalculable sums of money and incessant labor—that fleet which was the pride and glory of the Russian navy, and which, by the capture of the Malakoff, was placed in the hands of the Allies. The capture of the Malakoff, which was the key of the main assault, fell before the vigor of their attack, but, with all our admiration for the heroism of the French, we cannot but feel that the names of all those who carried the rugged defenses of Sevastopol deserve to stand side by side on one page, and no invidious distinctions shall sully or lessen their common renown.

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